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SHELL COLLECTING IN NORTHERN ALABAMA.

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Huntsville, Alabama, the county seat of Madison County, is a somewhat exceptional southern city in that it has an abundant supply of pure spring water bursting forth from its very foundations. This spring of sparkling lime water, beside supplying the city mains, affords a constant stream several feet in width and several inches in depth to go to waste. In this stream and also in the reservoir I have, upon several occasions, taken large numbers of *Gonio-basis nassula* Con., var. *perstriata* Lea. A recent visit, however, disclosed the fact that although still plentiful in the reservoir, this interesting species has almost disappeared from the stream. A flock of geese near by offered a possible solution of the mystery.

Upon this occasion, a more careful search was made than upon former visits, with very satisfactory results. The upper surfaces of the rocks were found to be covered with a species of *Ammicola* which the Editor refers to a form previously had from Florida, and for which he proposes the name of *Ammicola olivacea* Pils. In more secluded spots, several specimens of *Pleurocera brumbyi* Lea were also taken. These specimens were much larger than those found in other streams in this vicinity. A hand-dredge brought from the oozy bottom numerous beautiful clear specimens of *Pisidium* sp. *Physa halei* Lea and *Limnæa desidiosa* Say were found in considerable numbers. A single young specimen of *Planorbis trivolvis* Say, and a single valve of *Sphaerium* indicated their presence, although no good specimens were taken. Several dead specimens of *Campeloma coarctatum* Lea also came to light.

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A two-hour hunt for *Helix carolinensis*, made December 1, upon the timbered flats of the Paint Rock River, resulted as follows: *Helix obstricta* Say, var. 4. Binn = *H. carolinensis* Lea, 59. *H. inflecta* Say, 22. *H. thyroides* Say, 13. *H. stenotrema* Fér., 3. *Zonites laevigatus* Pfr., 1, *Z. acerrus* Lewis 2. *Patula alternata* Say., var. *mordax* Shutt, 4. *Selenites concava* Say, 1. *Limacidae*, 8. A little later in the season, these flats will be inundated most of the time for several months. A visit to the same station a little earlier than this last year, yielded about the same results.

NOTES ON SOME NEW ZEALAND LAND AND FRESH WATER MOLLUSKS.

BY HENRY SUTER.

1. *Ancylus woodsi* Johnston. About one year ago, I discovered a small *Ancylus* in the River Avon, near Christchurch, which I recognized as being identical with *A. woodsi* from Tasmania. This was, to my knowledge, the first *Ancylus* ever found in New Zealand, and I mentioned the fact in Crosse's Journ. de Conch., vol. 32, p. 248. I can not recognize *Ancylus dohrnianus* Clessin as a New Zealand species, as long as Clessin can not give the exact locality where his species has been found, and thus enable us to verify its occurrence in this colony. There is no such *Ancylus* known to New Zealand conchologists, and it therefore will only help to swell the already large list of shells erroneously ascribed to New Zealand.

Only a few weeks ago, I collected a good number of *A. woodsi*, and this time alive. To my great astonishment I found several specimens with a septum more or less in process of formation, so that there could be no doubt but that this mollusk is not an *Ancylus* at all, but a *Gundlachia*. This was further confirmed by examining the radula, which perfectly corresponds with the radula of a *Gundlachia* collected and kindly sent to me by my friend, Dr. V. Sterki, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Having come into possession of some literature on Tasmanian mollusks, I now find that Johnston, in his description of *A. woodsi* (Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm., 1878, page 25) says: "Animal and teeth almost similar to *Gundlachia petterdi*." And in the description of (*G. petterdi* (l. c. page 23) he writes: "In the young state the shell is simple, and resembles the common *Ancylus*." I really do not understand why Johnston established the n. sp. *A. woodsi*, when he must have been fully aware of the fact that it